GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

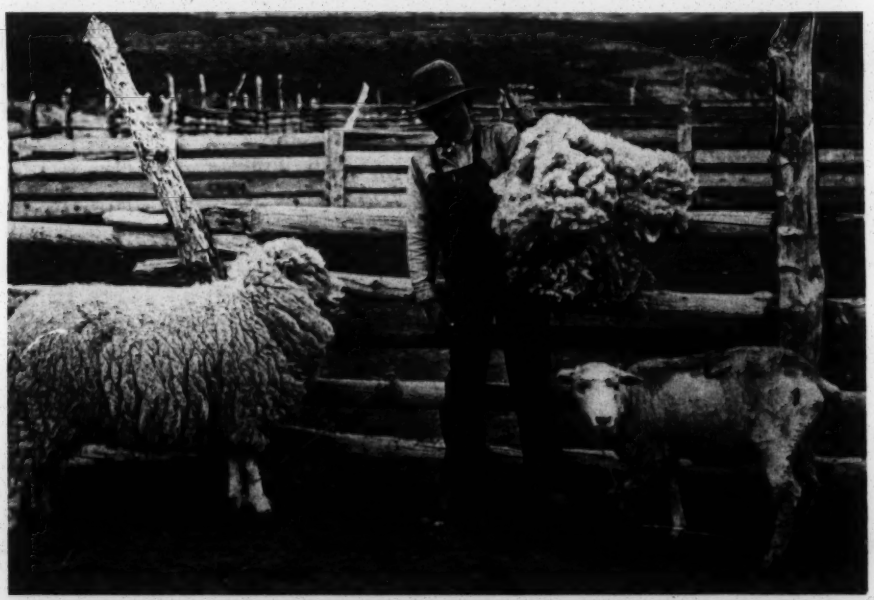
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of February 26, 1934. Vol. XIII. No. 2.

1. Place de la Concorde, Heart of Paris.
2. Cleveland, Host to N. E. A., Once a Connecticut Town!
3. Wool, Sheep's Gift to Man's Comfort (Part I).
4. Londonderry, Shrine of Irish History, Plans Air Base.
5. Authorities Scoff at "Pharaoh's Curse" in Tutankhamen's Tomb.



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

BEFORE AND AFTER SHEARING

The sheep at the right is not a lamb of the one on the left, but a full grown animal who has given up his woolen overcoat that you and I may have one. On his back appears a new brand, shaped like a pitchfork, made with a special paint that will not wash off. Each sheep herder has a different brand, and by such marks can claim sheep which stray from the flock (See Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Place de la Concorde, Heart of Paris

THE Place de la Concorde, scene of recent riots and street fighting in Paris, is perhaps the best known and one of the most historic spots in the French capital, to outsiders and Parisians alike. Architects rank it among the handsomest squares in the world, although the casual visitor may regard it as vast, rather than beautiful.

From the Place, which is a huge, paved rectangle a little northwest of the exact center of Paris, radiate several world-famous boulevards. Within plain view from the base of the Egyptian Obelisk in its center are the Chamber of Deputies (similar to our House of Representatives), the new American Embassy, the Ministry of Marine, the Church of the Madeleine, the Tuileries Gardens, the Louvre, the River Seine, and the Arc de Triomphe. (See illustration, next page.)

Although the Place de la Concorde did not assume its present outlines until as late as 1854, perhaps no other part of Paris is so nearly as it was a hundred years ago. Except for asphalt paving, subway entrances, and modern motor traffic, the broad vistas from the Place are substantially unchanged since the days of the French Revolution, when the guillotine in the square reaped its harvest of heads.

Once Place de la Révolution

The embellishments of the square itself, however, have been altered greatly since the Revolutionary period, when it was known as the Place de la Révolution. "Place de la Concorde, indeed!" snort pedestrians trying to weave through its mad motor traffic. The exact location of the guillotine that between 1793 and 1795 executed 2,800 persons, among them King Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Mme. Roland, Danton, and Robespierre, is not known.

The tall Egyptian Obelisk, erected in the center of the square in 1836, came from the great temple of Luxor, in Upper Egypt. It is flanked by fountains adorned with statues of river and marine deities.

The most noted statues in the square, however, are eight stone figures symbolizing great French cities: Lille, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Brest, Marseille, and Lyons. From 1870 until 1918 the Strasbourg statue was draped with mourning garlands and crepe—a reminder of the lost Alsace. On a shield was the single word, "When?"

The Place has known many exciting, tragic and momentous events in addition to those of the Revolution. In 1770, during the celebration of the marriage of the Dauphin and Marie Antoinette, rockets fell among a densely-packed crowd of spectators in the square, and during the panic that followed, 1,200 persons were killed and more than 2,000 injured.

Street Fighting of 1830 and 1848

In 1815 a large number of British soldiers used the square as a camping ground, and the Germans pitched their tents there also for three days in 1871. It was the scene of street fighting during the revolution of 1830, and again in 1848 when the mob poured through it to sack and pillage the Tuileries Palace. Napoleon many times reviewed, on the Place de la Concorde, his triumphant troops.

One of the chief entrances to the sewers, a principal tourist sight of Paris, is near the Lille statue. Three subway lines pass under the paved area of the Place, while a constant stream of honking taxi, bus and other vehicular traffic pours into it every hour of the day from the Avenue des Champs Elysées, Rue de Rivoli, Rue Royale, Quai des Tuileries, Cours la Reine, and the Pont (Bridge) de la Concorde.

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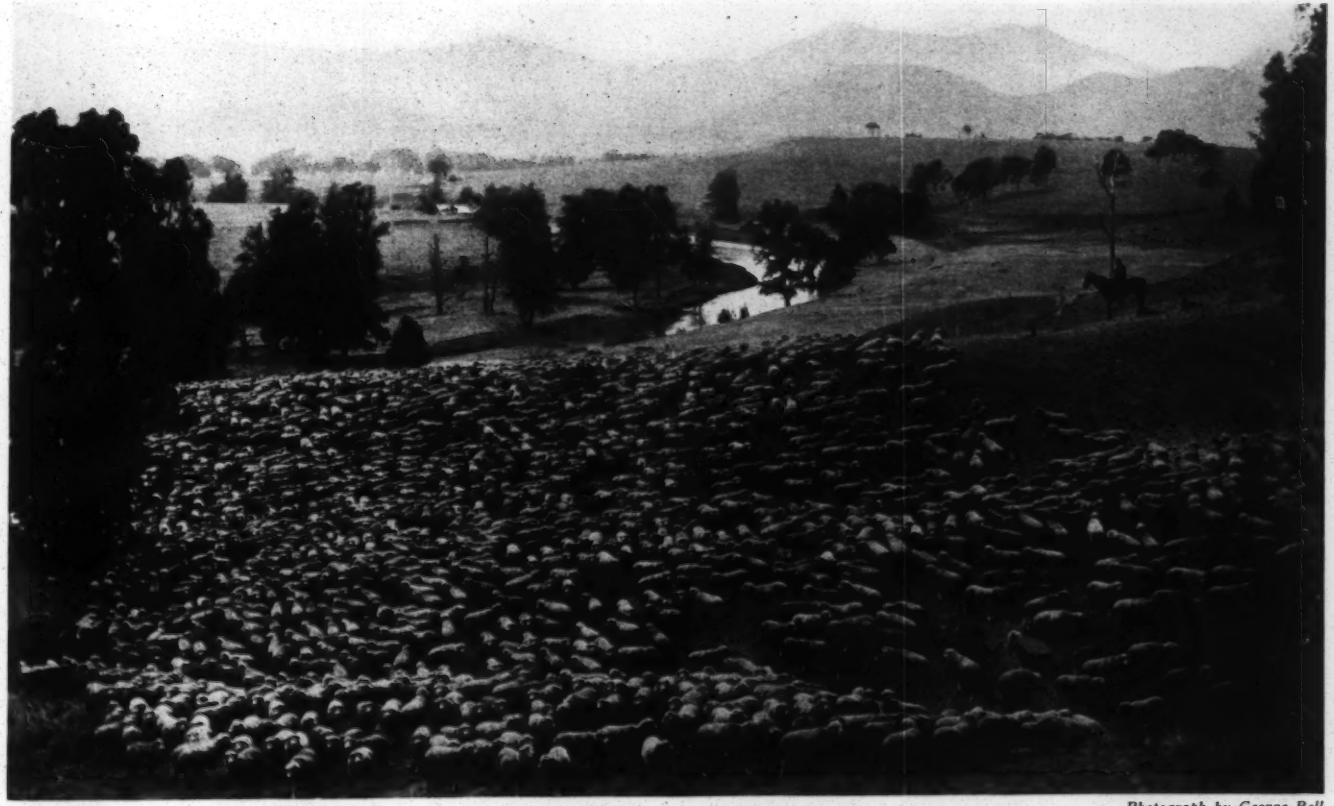

Photograph by George Bell

AUSTRALIA POSSESSES SOME OF THE FINEST "SHEEP-COUNTRY" IN THE WORLD

A big flock of wool and mutton producers on a scenic hillside in New South Wales awaits orders from the mounted shepherd and his faithful dogs. The continent "Down Under" leads in wool output (See Bulletin No. 3).

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Cleveland, Host to N. E. A., Once a Connecticut Town!

CLEVELAND, the Ohio metropolis that this week is host to the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, was once a town in Connecticut!

The history of Cleveland, Youngstown, Conneaut, and several neighboring communities in northeastern Ohio is really an extension of the history of New England, since these towns were established in the so-called Western Reserve of Connecticut by pioneers from that State.

In 1796 the trail to the Western Reserve was blazed by Moses Cleaveland and his party of Connecticut Yankees, who entered what might well be described as the Promised Land, since it had been promised to so many. Due to the magnificent phrase, "sea to sea," in many a colonial charter, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut all held grants reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; hence laid claim to this region as being part of their territory.

Named for Pioneer Leader

But finally the dispute was settled by ceding these claims to the United States; Connecticut alone reserved a strip south of the Lake Erie shore. This was the "Connecticut" or "Western Reserve."

Cleaveland and his party of fifty, after a two months' voyage up the Lakes, landed on Conneaut Beach July 4, 1796. After drinking toasts to the future State of New Connecticut they pushed on and ascended the winding Cuyahoga, upon whose banks they inaugurated New Connecticut's future capital, naming it after their leader (the first "a" in Cleaveland has since been dropped).

To-day Cleveland is the hub of more than a score of trunk highways, mainline railroads, transcontinental air routes, and Great Lakes steamship lines. Approaching the city from the northeast, the motorist swings into Lake Shore Boulevard and presently, after vistas of summer colonies and bathing beaches, comes to Cuyahoga County, which is to say, Greater Cleveland.

Ranks Sixth in Population To-day

The city proper, stretching for some 14 miles along Lake Erie, represents only about one-sixth of this metropolitan area and three-quarters of its population. With 900,000 residents (1930 census), the city proper ranks sixth among the cities of the United States. Metropolitan Cleveland possesses over a million inhabitants.

Cuyahoga County forms a wide amphitheater which rises from the Cuyahoga River valley through upper levels, representing former shores of the lake, to a yet higher plane situated toward the east and southeast. In the lowest of these three levels lie lake-and-river activities: ten miles of dockage along the Cuyahoga, towering grain elevators, outstrung ore docks, iron and steel plants, tankage facilities. Cleveland is, industrially, one of America's most diversified cities.

Ascending to the amphitheater's topmost level, one finds, remote from commerce and its clamor, such residential areas as Shaker Heights, Cleveland Heights, Garfield Heights, Cuyahoga Heights. These, and Bratenahl and Lakewood, with their attendant shopping centers, are highly-restricted sections.

Along the amphitheater's intermediate level lie Lakewood's fine residences, a second belt of parks and golf courses, ending at the municipal airport, and, to eastward, Cleveland's "downtown" of industry, commerce, public buildings, seats of learning, amusement centers, hotel life and transportation.

Terminal Tower Dominates Down Town

Dominating all this, as the tall queen dominates pawns on a chessboard, rises the Terminal Tower, flanked by its associated skyscrapers and by the Union Station, with its coordinated ramps, causeways, sunken railway tracks, the whole forming a futuristically conceived unit known as Terminal Area.

"The whole forms a civic complex: railroad tracks, local and continental; garage arrangements for 1,700 cars; restaurants where 10,000 people lunch; hotel accommodation for other thousands; banking facilities; life-size model displays of offices and houses; radio center; shops in infinite variety—in brief, the multitudinous interests which draw the Terminal Area's daily in-and-out movement of 250,000 people.

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There is no square quite like the Place de la Concorde in American cities. If Madison Square in New York were paved and bustling with traffic, if Capitol Plaza and Union Station Plaza in Washington were lumped into one square, if a great area were cleared in Chicago where Michigan Boulevard reaches the river—each would suggest faintly the great open space on the bank of the Seine where beats the pulse of Paris.

Note: Students preparing units about France will find useful supplementary reading and photographs in: "Our National War Memorials in Europe," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1934; "Armistice Day and the American Battlefields," November, 1929; "Looking Down on Europe," March, 1925; "Flashes of Color Throughout France," November, 1924; "Through the Back Doors of France," July, 1923; "Cathedrals of the Old and New World," July, 1922; "Scenes from France," July, 1921; "Our Friends, the French," November, 1918; and "The Beauties of France," November, 1915.

Bulletin No. 1, February 26, 1934.

Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Service

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, SCENE OF THE FEBRUARY 6TH RIOTS

Through this huge square, one of the largest and handsomest in the world, flows a constant stream of traffic at every hour of the day. The Greek building (left background) is the church of the Madeleine. In the foreground, crossing the River Seine, is the Pont de la Concorde, where, like the embattled farmers of our own Concord bridge, stood the gendarmes defending the Chamber of Deputies (the roof of which appears in the lower right corner).

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Wool, Sheep's Gift to Man's Comfort (Part I)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—So many requests have been received from teachers and students in every part of the country for photographs and data about wool that the School Service of the National Geographic Society has prepared a story about the sources, growth, and uses of wool, which will be published in two parts. This is Part I.

WOOL is one of the world's basic commodities. A meeting of the World's wool growers would reveal a strange gathering of all creeds and colors, from Icelanders to South Africans, from Canadians to Chileans, from Siberians to Indians. There also would be present natives of many of the islands of the seas.

Sheep-raising is pretty well confined to the Temperate Zones. Sheep do not like very cold countries, nor do they thrive well in the Tropics, except at high altitudes.

The world's sheep population is more than 500,000,000—a quarter as great as the human population. The annual world clip of wool is more than enough to fill 1,333,000 one-ton trucks. Australia, although a comparative youngster in the wool industry, is the world's leading wool producer (see illustration, page 2). India and China are the outstanding sheep countries of Asia. Argentina and Uruguay have the heaviest sheep population in South America.

U. S. Has 50,000,000 Sheep

The greatest concentration of sheep herds in Africa is along the Mediterranean coastal zone from Gibraltar to Tunisia, and in South Africa. Every country of Europe raises sheep, but in Norway, Sweden and Finland there are few flocks, scattered over wide areas. The United States, with upwards of 50,000,000 head of sheep, is the only country in North America that has taken to wool-growing in a big way.

About four-fifths of the sheep in the United States graze in the mountains and on the plateaus and plains west of the Mississippi River. Texas has been dubbed the "Cotton State" and the "Sulphur State" because of its supremacy in the production of these commodities. It also has earned the right to be called the "Wool State," for in 1932 its contribution to the United States' pile of wool was about 57,000,000 pounds, or about one-sixth of the wool produced in this country.

Montana, whose sheep gave up more than 32,000,000 pounds in the same year, ranked next to the Lone Star State, with Wyoming, Oregon, Utah, California, New Mexico, Idaho, and Ohio, each of which produced more than 15,000,000 pounds, following in the order named.

First Sheep Came to English Colonies in 1609

As in the case of cotton, historians and naturalists have been stumped by the query: "When and where was wool first used?" Sheep and wool are mentioned in the Bible, and it is known that the Romans practiced sheep-breeding. Some of their prize animals wore jackets to protect the fleece.

Shortly after the Christian era an Italian took several sheep from Italy to Spain to breed them with the native merino sheep. Incidentally, the merino sheep produce the finest of wools, and have been bred with many other types of sheep to improve the latter's fleece.

The growth of the wool industry in the United States has been phenomenal. Two years after Captain John Smith and his followers landed on the Virginia

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Every American city of industrial importance has its great communities of foreign peoples. Of Cleveland's white population, some 25 per cent are of foreign birth. Its Czechoslovaks, Poles, Italians, Germans, and Hungarians, have their distinctive localities, contribute their distinctive color to the city's mosaic, and furnish problems for the social worker.

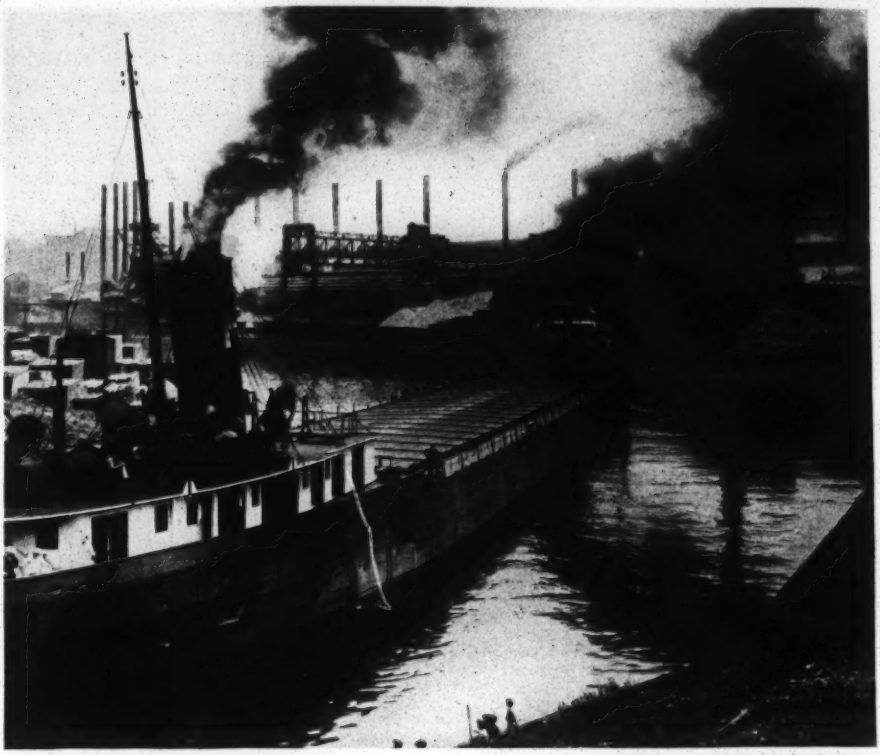
Cleveland not only has amusement parks and beaches but more than the average number of natural history and historical museums and orchestral, philharmonic, concert, recital, and dramatic organizations as well.

In the realm of community drama, Cleveland's most striking innovation has been its so-called Theater of the Nations. Utilizing the city's wide diversity of foreign peoples and cultures, about 1,200 performers from among some twenty-nine nationalities put on, for spectators totaling 20,000 during the twenty-two productions, plays, music, and folk dancing from all lands. Every night is home night for some nation or other, ranging from China to Poland, from the Balkan States to Wales, from Scandinavia to Spain.

Note: For other photographs and data about Ohio and its cities see: "Ohio, the Gateway State," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1932; "The Travels of George Washington," January, 1932; "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "Seeing America from the *Shenandoah*," January, 1925; "The Origin of American State Names," August, 1920; and "Industry's Greatest Asset—Steel," August, 1917.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN: "Cincinnati, Ohio's City of Seven Hills, Has New Terminal," week of April 10, 1933.

Bulletin No. 2, February 26, 1934.



Photograph by Ewing Galloway

CLOSE SQUEEZE FOR AN ORE BOAT IN THE CUYAHOGA RIVER

During the spring, summer, and fall hundreds of these marvelously-efficient freighters bring red ore from the mines of Michigan and Minnesota to the iron and steel furnaces of Cleveland and neighboring industrial cities. There is little waste space on the Great Lakes cargo steamer. Long rows of hatches give easy access to the hold, and the cargo, whether it be wheat, coal, or iron ore, can be unloaded rapidly.

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Londonderry, Shrine of Irish History, Plans Air Base

AN AMERICAN girl aviator and a group of Italian flyers have apparently made Londonderry "air-conscious." In 1932 Amelia Earhart Putnam brought her transatlantic plane down near this busy city in northwestern Ireland, and last summer the Italian Air Armada en route to Chicago used the river Foyle as a temporary base. So the announcement that the British Air Ministry will establish a seaplane base on the River Foyle comes as no surprise.

Londonderry has long been "air conscious" in another way. The city is immortalized by a song, the "Londonderry Air" (sung all over Ireland on fete days), and by centuries of Irish lore and legend.

The most northerly town in Ireland, and one of the most prosperous, it nestles on the famous Foyle. It is more commonly known locally as Derry, having received its not altogether welcome prefix when James I granted lands in the vicinity of Derry to the City of London. In song and story Londonderry is the "Maiden City of Ireland."

Geography Set to Music

The city's song briefly tells the city's story:

> "Where Foyle his swelling waters rolls northward to the main,
> Here, Queen of Erin's daughters, fair Derry fixed her reign;
> A holy temple crowned her, and commerce graced her street,
> A rampart wall was round her, the river at her feet."

Along the two-mile quays of the river Irishmen joke with each other as they load and unload the foreign, colonial and coasting trade of the docking vessels. For the Foyle is wide and deep, and large-tonnage ships sailing the flags of many nations bring their wares to her port. Busy looms in the city make linen, and then laughing, twinkly-eyed Irish girls make the linen into shirts before it leaves Londonderry. The salmon fishery on the Foyle is important, and the town has timber mills, foundries, grain mills, and shipyards.

But Derry has for the traveler a charm greater than its hustle and up-and-doing atmosphere—the story of a past replete with romance, devotion to principle, and the exhibition of an indomitable spirit. Columba, the greatest of the Irish saints after Patrick and Brigid, in 546 looked on the oak-clad hills and coveted them. Here he founded his abbey, known as Daire-Columbkille, or Columba's Oak Grove, within the shadow of the great fort on a neighboring hill, the stronghold of the Lord of Tyrone, in order that his sanctuary might have the protection of the fort.

Town Grew in Spite of Plunderings

But in vain did he reckon his chances against the Danes and Saxons who, time and again, pushed their boats against his shores. Despite their plundering and burnings, the settlement grew and maintained its independence against even the English until 1609.

Derry was then given to the Corporation of London, which tacked on the prefix London. The Irish Society, to which Londonderry and much of the surrounding country had been given, pledged itself to inclose Derry within walls, and these walls, wide enough for a coach and four, are well preserved to-day. Long ago

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coast the first sheep were introduced into America at their settlement. Twenty-one years later a shipment of the fleecy animals from Europe was landed on the Massachusetts coast.

Sheep Have Many "Enemies"

Indians' appetites, predatory animals and severe winters made serious inroads on the colonial flocks, so most of the animals were kept inside town walls, on islands, and on peninsulas fenced off from the mainland. While Indians no longer are a menace to wool growers, predatory animals, parasites, and poisonous plants still cause great losses to the industry.

As cotton clothed the colonists of the South, wool clothed those of the North. Private homes then were America's woolen factories. The American wool trade began when sheep-owning families exchanged their wool and surplus homespun for other commodities. With the increase in colonial population the demand for wool cloth rose, and the Federal Government, as well as local governments, encouraged wool-growing.

(To be Concluded)

Note: Wool-growing regions, wool-spinning processes, and uses of wool are described and illustrated in the following: "Bulgaria, Farm Land Without a Farmhouse," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1932; "Raft Life on the Hwang Ho," June, 1932; "New Light on Ancient Ur," January, 1930; "Life Among the Lamas of Choni," November, 1928; "The Indispensable Sheep," April, 1928; "By Coolie and Caravan Across Central Asia," October, 1927; "Ireland: The Rock Whence I Was Hewn," March, 1927; "The Heart of Aymara Land," February, 1927; "Guatemala: Land of Volcanoes and Progress," November, 1926; "Struggling Poland," August, 1926; "From England to India by Automobile," August, 1925; "The Scenery of North America," April, 1922; "Massachusetts—Beehive of Business," March, 1920; and "Lonely Australia: The Unique Continent," December, 1916.

Bulletin No. 3, February 26, 1934.

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CENTRAL ASIA'S VERSION OF A "SEWING BEE"

Kalmuck women of northern Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) making wool fluffy by beating it with light rods. After an afternoon of such treatment the wool is spread on cloths, with the wisps roughly parallel. Water is then sprinkled over it and the whole mass rolled around a pole and left to soak. The rolling compresses the wool into coarse felts, used for yurt or tent coverings, rugs, boots and blankets.

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Authorities Scoff at "Pharaoh's Curse" in Tutankhamen's Tomb

"PHARAOH'S Curse" cried the headlines recently when two prominent members of the group which opened the tomb of King Tutankhamen in Egypt in 1923 died. But scientific authorities scoff at such superstitions, and recently the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City has taken the trouble to cite facts which belie the myth. At the tomb itself records show that more than 100,000 persons have visited the Pharaoh's last resting place during the past eleven years, and there have been no reports of wholesale mortality among these visitors.

A special communication to the National Geographic Society from Dr. Maynard Owen Williams, who, as correspondent for the *National Geographic Magazine,* entered the tomb with a party of Egyptologists and writers the day following the official opening, tells of the many persons who have gone into the Tutankhamen burial chamber, hewn from the limestone cliffs near Luxor, Egypt.

Queen of Belgians Views Chamber

"The official opening of the inner chamber was on February 18, 1923," writes Dr. Williams. "Prior to that time, probably a dozen workers and supervisors had been in and out of the chamber containing the king's mummy, although none of them then knew that the shrines, sarcophagus and rich coffins had actually survived thirty-three centuries of grave robberies.

"On the 16th a score of Egyptian officials visited the tomb, and on the 17th a party of about ten Egyptologists entered. On the day of the official opening the Queen of the Belgians was the honor guest and went in with a group of about a dozen companions and officials. On the following day nine foreign correspondents were admitted.

"Soon after this the tomb was temporarily closed; but, after the art objects had been removed and protected, the tomb with its sarcophagus and mummy was reopened for visits by the public. Probably 100,000 visitors in all have entered the tomb in eleven years. Twelve thousand visited it during two months in 1926.

"The finding of Tutankhamen's tomb became world news. Thousands of columns of newspaper and magazine space were devoted to it in every country. Never before in history had an archeological discovery so captured popular interest.

Treasures Now in Cairo Museum

"Business men throughout the world pleaded for the right to use these 3,300-year-old designs for gloves, sandals, jewelry and textiles. One American silk manufacturer established a scholarship for study of the designs.

"The incomparable treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb, whose salvage and preservation required years of arduous work, are now mere exhibits in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, where they occupy several galleries in the crowded show house founded by Mariette Pasha.

"Soon after the tomb was closed at the end of the 1923 season, Lord Carnarvon, who had backed a thankless task which led to a brilliant discovery, died as a result of an insect bite and pneumonia, and soon movie producers in Berlin began a film, 'Pharaoh's Revenge,' based on the theme of evil spirits. In regard to the suggestions of malevolent influences, Mr. Arthur E. P. B. Weigall, English writer and Egyptologist, and one of the first to enter the tomb, declared that he 'kept an open mind.' He devoted to the subject a fantastic chapter in his volume 'Tutankhamen and Other Essays.' Mr. Weigall's recent death was one of the two which revived the 'curse' theory.

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they grew too small to encompass all the inhabitants of the hustling port, but they stand like a stiff belt around the waistline of the hill on which the city is built.

The most inconvenient thing about them is that, although they are more than a mile in circumference, there are only seven gates leading through them. Because the walls defended the city in the siege begun by James II, a busy man must make quite a jaunt out of his way to find a passageway through them, but, true to Irish sentiment, he does it without a murmur. On one of the bastions of the wall an old gun, affectionately known as "Roaring Meg," points her nose over the city.

Squat Cathedral with Queer Tower

There, too, on the hill in the center of a crowded old graveyard, stands the quaint, squat cathedral with its queer, pinnacled tower. It is called after St. Columba, although it is not on the site of the old abbey built by the Saint fourteen centuries ago.

On a high, inaccessible hill in the distance looms the stronghold of the Lords of Tyrone. It is said that St. Patrick came to the fort to baptize Owen, who first set himself up to rule over the Province of Tyrone, and St. Columba visited it before his exile. Here, too, captive Danes who had threatened the peace of the city were dragged in triumph.

Though every trace of the old castle has been obliterated, the massive stone wall fourteen feet thick and eighteen feet high, resembling the handiwork of a cyclops, has stood out grimly against the centuries. A small iron gate hangs across a two-foot doorway—the only entrance to its huge interior, which reveals further devices designed for the protection of the inmates.

Note: See also "Ireland: The Rock Whence I Was Hewn," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1927; "The Society's Special Medal Awarded to Amelia Earhart," September, 1932; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; and Photographic Inserts for December, 1915, and April, 1915.

Bulletin No. 4, February 26, 1934.

© *R. J. Welch*

COUNTY DERRY STILL HAS ITS SOD HOUSES

Not far from the busy, modern city of Londonderry one finds these farm dwellings made of turf. The smoke seems to find its way out by the door, as indicated by the darkened edge of thatch. Cords made of hay are used to hold down the straw roof. The occupants carry no fire insurance, because another home can easily be "dug up" at any time!

"Such curses as were inscribed in Egyptian tombs were designed to scare away possible tomb robbers; but at Thebes the very men who dug the underground chambers for the dead and prepared the sarcophagi for the royal mummies sometimes tunneled under the site. Thus they were able later to break through the floor and the base of the sarcophagus, and so withdraw the mummy and its jewels. The upper surfaces of the royal sepulcher would give no hint that the body had been taken away."

Note: For other archeological references see: "Exploring the Secrets of Persepolis," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1933; "Secrets from Syrian Hills," July, 1933; "New Alphabet of the Ancients Is Unearthed," October, 1930; "New Light on Ancient Ur," January, 1930; "Archeology, the Mirror of the Ages," August, 1928; "Seeing the World from the Air," March, 1928; "East of Suez to the Mount of the Decalogue," December, 1927; "Flying over Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine," September, 1926; "The Land of Egypt," March, 1926; "Cairo to Cape Town, Overland," February, 1925; "At the Tomb of Tutankhamen," also "Egypt, Past and Present," May, 1923; and "Along the Nile, Through Egypt and the Sudan," also "Peoples and Places of Northern Africa," October, 1922.

Bulletin No. 5, February 26, 1934.

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MORE THAN 100,000 HAVE ENTERED THIS PORTAL

Dr. Maynard Owen Williams, chief of the National Geographic Society's Foreign Editorial Staff, leaving the Tomb of Tutankhamen the day after the official opening of the burial chamber in 1923. Since then the tomb has become one of the chief travelers' attractions in Egypt. Visitors in groups of six are allowed two minutes in the tomb. Scientists scoff at the idea that a "Pharaoh's Curse" pursues those who visit or open such tombs.